

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revival of a Bad Spirit.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. Since the publication of General Blair's first letter and his nomination as Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, there has been a sudden and sudden increase in the violence and violent language of the Southern Democratic press, and of Democratic speakers in the Southern States. Some of the language we read now in Southern Democratic newspapers reminds one of the days just before 1861, when Yancy and his companions were "firing the Southern heart" or of the period during the Rebellion, when soldiers and the Yankees were thought by the writers and speakers for the Rebel cause to be so good a means of keeping up the spirits of the Rebel army that even Mr. Davis adopted it.

Mr. Tombs, in Atlanta, at a Democratic ratification meeting, denounced the Republican party as "the men who for the last six years have shamed human nature itself, and violated every principle of virtue and truth," and he did not scruple to declare that "as the late war was produced by a defeated Democracy in 1860," so the country should have no peace until it restored the Democratic party to power. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, said at Richmond, on his return from the New York Convention, "he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at the North;" he declared himself still "a Rebel," and argued at length that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair." So General Wise said at Richmond, "he did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he had declared that he would assume military power."

So, too, Wade Hampton, but lately the advocate of negro suffrage, declared after the Convention that only the white vote should be counted in the Presidential election; and all over the Southern States the cry of "a white man's government" begins to be heard again, and that in quarters where, before the Democratic platform was announced, and the letter of Blair was circulated, men were beginning to adapt themselves to what is called "the new order of things," and to urge each other to make the best of what they did not like.

It is not six weeks since Democratic papers in Georgia and other Southern States spoke with gratification of "Democratic negroes," and expressed the belief that with a sensible policy the blacks would, to a great extent, support the Democratic ticket. But now the cry is again for "a white man's government." General Blair and the Convention which nominated him appear to have "fired the Southern heart" anew; and to such a degree that the Richmond Dispatch thinks it politic, and in consonance with the spirit of the war, to print such a paragraph as this:—

"Shall we never have done with that old humbug 'Admiral Fenwick' as he is called? We suppose that there have been twenty thousand dollars' worth of telegrams sent over the Atlantic Cable concerning his whereabouts and his doings. He is certainly making the most of his little victories. It is as Carlyle says—the world will have its heroes; and if there are no real ones, it will create them for itself. Fenwick is the nearest approach to a hero that the Federal navy turned out during the late war, and so he has to stand for the genuine article."

It seems a pity that the evil spirit which misled the Southern people into Rebellion should appear again, and with all its violence. There was reason to hope, of late, that sensible and moderate counsels would prevail there, and that the Democratic leaders, many of whom favored the nomination of Mr. Chase in the New York Convention, would see the importance of accepting some questions as settled, and going on to other matters of general importance.

It would seem that the letter of Mr. Blair and the action of the New York Convention worked upon these men like a bugle-blast upon an old war-horse; they flung away at once all peaceful notions, and began to cry out anew the old war-cry of a "white man's government." Before they were ready to accept reconstruction as an accomplished fact; even the World consented to that, and showed, in elaborate articles, that to do otherwise, to refuse to accept reconstruction, would be for Southern Democrats to stultify themselves. But now, every Southern Democratic speaker and writer demands that the reconstruction acts shall be overturned.

Every patriotic man must lament to see the revival of this spirit of hatred, prescription, and defiance of law—for which the Democratic leaders are responsible; and no man who desires to see reconstruction settled, and the country at rest, but will see the importance of defeating, by a large majority, that party, which is thus the inspirer of disorder, and the hope of the lawless and violent.

The Reconstructed Southern States—President Johnson Providing a Cause for His Removal.

From the N. Y. Herald. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson has been dismissed from the public mind as among the things of the past; but from the present posture of affairs at Washington we shall not be surprised if the Hon. Ben. Wade shall yet be made master of the White House, and in the interval to the approaching Presidential election.

Mr. Johnson, in his late veto messages and proclamations in reference to the reconstructed Southern States, substantially takes the ground that the States, under the Reconstruction laws, have been readmitted into Congress as illegal and void, and that the provisional governments organized under his policy are the only legal establishments which he can recognize in his view of the Constitution. It is given out from Washington that within the last three days he has expressed himself to this effect, that he cannot consistently recognize the officers of the Southern State Governments set up under the policy of Congress, and that, consequently, he will be obliged either not to hold any intercourse with them, or address himself to the officers who, in his judgment, are legally entitled to recognition—that is, the officers under his provisional governments, which were set aside and superseded by Congress. On this tack, we say, it is not impossible nor improbable that Mr. Johnson may find himself impeached, tried, condemned, and removed before the 3d of November.

Congress has resolved upon a recess from this day to the third Monday in September. Let us suppose that during this recess the State authorities of Georgia, for instance, set up under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, are discontinued; that the opposition elements of the State; that the Governor and his subordinates (the United States army being withdrawn) find themselves powerless to enforce their State laws; that a general refusal to recognize them is inflamed to an organized resistance which cannot be overcome short of some aid from the Federal Government in the shape of soldiers; that the Governor applies to the President for this assistance; that the President declines to render it or to recog-

nize the Governor in this appeal, but that, in recognizing as the legal provisional head of the State his own deposed Provisional Governor, Mr. Johnson shall renege his policy—what will be the first proceeding of the House of Representatives with the reassembling of Congress in September? Assuredly it will be the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for the high crime and misdemeanor of resisting and overruling the laws of Congress and inviting insurrection, etc., the prosecution of the indictment under the late Committee of Managers, and such a shortening of the trial, under new rules of the Senate, as will bring about the conviction and removal of the accused before the 3d of November—the day of the Presidential election.

Conviction and removal, we say, because, since the late impeachment trial, in which a change of one vote would have put Mr. Johnson out of Mr. Wade in his place, fourteen ultra anti-Johnson radicals have been added to the Senate, clamorous, all of them, for his impeachment. Now we have the evidence before us, in his late veto messages and proclamations of the ratification of the constitutional amendment by the reconstructed States, that Mr. Johnson does not recognize these new State Governments, but flatly denies their validity in the presence of Congress. Is he likely, then, to recognize them in the absence of Congress? No. Should Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in the absence of Congress, apply to him for assistance, Johnson might be expected to pay no attention to the appeal. To answer it would be to give up his whole case. It is altogether probable, then, that during the recess of Congress such scenes of demoralization and confusion in these reconstructed States of the South will result from this policy that no alternative left the two houses but the removal of the otherwise unmanageable obstruction at the White House.

Down to this point, even in his proclamations required by law, Mr. Johnson sticks to his policy and denies the validity of the reconstruction system of Congress. A call from one of these Southern Governors will put him to the test, point blank, of a surrender or a defiance of Congress to do its worst; and we have seen enough of him to fear that what he calls his consistency and regard for the Constitution he will follow against a stone wall or over a precipice. One would think that in being cast off by the Republicans and in being overlooked by the Democrats it has become the policy of Mr. Johnson to be revenged upon both these parties in driving them in the South to the verge of another civil war. From the beginning, however, he has furnished political capital to the radicals, when otherwise their own follies and blunders and botchwork would have utterly ruined them. In the matter of these reconstructed States we have only to say to Mr. Johnson that the further prosecution of his conflict with Congress, whatever may be its effects upon the two great parties of the day, promises almost to a certainty to open the door of the White House for his expulsion and the introduction of the Hon. Ben. Wade.

The Fortieth Congress—Its Reconstruction Record.

From the N. Y. Times. The record of the Fortieth Congress is now before the people, just as that of the Thirty-ninth was, two years ago; that is, before the people as fully as it can be previous to the November elections. No two Congresses were ever in more thorough accord than these two. The Thirty-ninth was not elected upon the special issues of reconstruction. But it proceeded to the work with vigor; and, if in its manner it was too slow, and perhaps too indirect, still the material result was satisfactory. The Fourteenth Amendment, the Civil Rights bill, and the bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau met the popular sense as to what was needed for the security of the nation, for the benefit of the emancipated slave, and for the permanent welfare of the South.

And palms which degraded it from a creature of life and beauty into a pack-horse for carrying theological dogmas. The drama was totally abolished. Painting must not depart from or rise above the literal rendering of Mrs. Grundy's spectacles wrinkles and plaited night-cap, and was judged admirable as the war on the nose, the wen, and the hare lip were accurately reproduced on the canvas. Poetry was chiefly occupied in putting Dunder into doggerel, the Revolutionary War into rhyme, the exploits of Christopher Columbus and Captain Kidd into verse, and those of the Southern people into Rebellion should appear again, and with all its violence. There was reason to hope, of late, that sensible and moderate counsels would prevail there, and that the Democratic leaders, many of whom favored the nomination of Mr. Chase in the New York Convention, would see the importance of accepting some questions as settled, and going on to other matters of general importance.

Alas for the old and the conservative, when by the increase of wealth, by the vast labor-power of machinery, and by accumulating capital and leisure, society was drawn away from these ancient moorings and drifted out to the wider sea of modern life! Now, enjoyment for its own sake has become legitimate in public esteem, and even the moralists arrests the overworked toiler with "Stop, for your soul's sake, and enjoy yourself." We meet, as a people, in the art of enjoyment, very thoroughly, but we have very generally come to entertain grave doubts whether we ought not to. The first representative writer of the age, Charles Dickens, is never so truly first as when he shows the tendencies of unrelieved toil to brutalize, and of the pursuit of the useful only to harden and benumb the finer qualities of our nature. He has taught the age that coarseness and savagery, and with them crime and slavery, may result as well from the absence of art or amusement as from heterodoxy in creed, and that "sticking to facts" and "sticking to the main thing" are not to be taken as the only way to make a Graduate or a Poet; and so on, so that we shall thank God for endowing us with imaginations and rendering us capable of play. But let us ourselves should fall into the errors of the past, and value amusement as a means of profit, we the more plainly assert that all utility and duty terminate in pleasure as their last and highest fruit. Under the influence of this conviction we are restoring art and amusement to the high place they have held in the culminating periods of every nation or civilization. Gradual and sure revival of the physical and the generous, and demolition of the ascetic, the coarse, and the vulgar in average American social life. At first it pleaded feebly for the toleration of the fine arts. It transformed our churches from the theological barns into reformatory parlors. It has taught American ladies that wash intellectualty and a swelling forehead, pale with an overload of knowledge, cannot compensate for the ab-

sence of a healthy bust, a fine flow of animal spirits, lungs that can sing, and limbs that can walk. This advance in the standard of taste, towards admiring the work of the Creator more than that of the school-ma'am, is reflected even in our fashions. A lady who in the fashions of twenty-five years ago would have looked very waspish and intellectual, would in the style of to-day exhibit a full healthy habit and a mode of hair-dressing which allows her excess of intellect, if she is so afflicted, to reveal itself only in her conversation. All manly sports, from the princely and expensive luxury of yachting down to base ball, are in favor, with a growing consciousness that our previous neglect of them has been from every point of view an injury. Womanly sports are becoming muscular, are tending toward horseback riding, boating, bowling, skating, and other vigorous amusements, of which croquet is the introductory sport, rather than a fair example. The effects of this development of nature, art, and amusement, and of the purely esthetic element in our national life, we believe, will be the growth of vigor, individuality, harmony, and freedom in our modes of thought and social manners, and of purity as well as happiness in our individual life. The system of moral repression may have its merits, but the effects of development and culture are found to be less severe and more efficient in lessening vice and promoting social well-being.

The Five-twenty Question.

From the N. Y. World. A Poston correspondent sends us a communication (printed in another column) on the vexed and muddled question of greenbacks vs. gold. Although we agree with many of his ideas, we cannot concur in his practical proposal, which is to pay off the Five-twenty bonds at their present price in gold. This proposal to split the difference between the public creditors and the tax-payers looks like an attempt to substitute equity for law; but, when examined, it is neither law nor equity. That it is not law is easily demonstrated. At the end of twenty years, or after five if the Government has the means and is so disposed, it promises to pay so many dollars. What is a dollar? It is a gold coin of a certain standard of fineness, or it is a legal-tender Treasury note—either of these, but not something different from either. If the law promised to pay the principal of the Five-twenties in gold, the discharge of the debt in anything less valuable would be a repudiating swindle. But if, on the other hand, the law promised payment in greenbacks, the discharge of the debt in something more valuable would be a betrayal of the tax-payers to make the bondholders a gift. What is due depends on the meaning of the word dollars, and although it is a mischief that it has two different meanings, it is a mischief that it has not more than two. In one sense of the word, the principal of the Five-twenties is due; it must be paid either in gold dollars or in paper dollars in strict accordance with law. The Government is morally bound to keep the faith of contracts. The present controversy is a conflict of contesting interpretations, each of which is perfectly precise. If gold be not due, dollar for dollar, then only greenbacks are due, dollar for dollar—and vice versa.

This record was ratified by an overwhelming popular majority in the elections of 1866, and a Congress was returned in which the Republican predominance in both Houses was fully established. It remains by this result, that the Thirty-ninth Congress, before its final adjournment, enacted the Military Reconstruction bill, which remanded the powers of the ten Southern States which had rejected the Fourteenth Amendment to the whole people of those States without distinction of color, excepting only those who had been prominent in the Rebellion; provided for the making of new constitutions, and established military governments to secure the perfect operation both of this and former enactments.

Scarcely had the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned, March 4, 1867, when its successor, receiving its mantle, proceeded to organization. The work of the new Congress, so far as reconstruction was concerned, had been already laid out for it. To retreat was fatal; to vacillate was both weak and ruinous; but to carry out the programme demanded at once unusual firmness and moderation. At every step it must meet the great obstacles of the previous Congress—a refractory President. Fortunately a two-thirds majority could always be counted upon for any necessary measure, but the necessity of this large majority in one respect operated against it, since only such enactments could be passed as commanded the full strength of the Republican vote in both Houses. The President's power to obstruct or oppose reconstruction within the limits of the Southern States had been removed by the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. Mr. Johnson attempted to break these fetters through the legal pronouncements of his Attorney-General; but this only called forth an explanatory supplement to the Reconstruction acts which even the acute Stanbery could not evade by legal subtleties. The general Grant, by his investiture with the powers of pardon, removal, and appointment of military or civil officers in the Southern States; and the supplementary act to the Military bill, passed earlier in the session, and imposing conditions to control the registration of voters, times of elections, etc., was explicitly defined. This explanatory bill was passed over the President's veto by 100 to 22 in the House, and by 30 to 6 in the Senate. This overwhelming majority indicated the steady purpose of Congress to complete the great work committed to it by the people.

It was charged that this purpose was a partisan one. Well, in the same sense, the war was partisan. There was a party which opposed the war; of course, the same party opposed all conditions for securing the results of the victory. As between the parties, the simple question is, which was national? which represented the popular will? And about that there can be no dispute.

The preliminary work of reconstruction, so far as Congress was concerned, was thus completed before the close of July, 1867. The subsequent steps must be taken by the Southern States. Registration was then completed; Constitutions were framed at various times, and new Constitutions were framed. All of these Constitutions provided for universal suffrage, from which only prominent Rebels were excepted. In connection with the ratification of these Constitutions, the Fourteenth amendment was also ratified. Three States only are left in the lurch—Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. All the others have been admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress. By a special enactment the electoral vote of those States not admitted to representation—and it is not possible that any more will be admitted before November—will continue to be cast. And there, for the present, reconstruction rests. This matter has been the principal business of the present Congress, and the record is before the people for ratification or rejection. Those who support its action are the true conservatives. For the nullification of its reconstruction measures would result in a commotion, an upheaval and a general disturbance of our national affairs, from which the country could not recover for years.

Physical Amusement and Culture.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Whether the great physical contest with the Rebellion has awakened our people to the consciousness that after all moral truths are feeble unless sustained by muscular support, or whether the lectures of the physiologists in favor of developing bone and brawn as well as brain are having their effect, certainly the American people are undergoing a wholesome reform in the matter of athletic sports and physical enjoyments. The base-ball tournaments, the growing popularity of yachting, and the importance attached to the regattas, and the introduction of races and other sports at our agricultural fairs annually held in every county in our great farming States, all indicate a notable revival of the physical, which we cannot help acknowledging, though we may not explain it. A little reflection, we think, will satisfy the reader, who might at first dissent from the view, that liberal movement of the people in favor of a higher development of our physical life and culture. American life, in the earlier stages of our history, was a very serious affair. Whatever residuum of vigor was left unexhausted by labor was deemed to be wholly due to intellectual and spiritual culture; and even these were strictly utilitarian, not esthetic, the main object of education being to deliver its possessor from the bondage of bodily toil, and the end of religion being that "peace" and "rest" which form the natural horizon of hope to a race of struggling laborers. Although we absorbed in contentment with the stern realities of this world, and the most profound problems of the next, were more anxious to crucify the flesh than to develop it, and would have regarded the terms "muscular Christianity" as an irreverent attempt to establish a league between God and Belial. Then, as now, very many fell into the sluiceways of appetite and passion, and were dragged down to perdition. But the new doctrine that the appetites and passions are of divine origin, and when properly studied and understood are among the guides to right and pure living, though it had been propounded by a few, was rightly misinterpreted and abhorred by the mass of good men and women. Amusement, when it ceased to be either useful, laborious, or religious, when it was not in some way connected with apple-paring, corn-husking, building stone fences, raising barns, harvesting, getting married, or sending the Gospel into foreign lands, was sinful, or, at the very least, a waste of time. That human and animal strength which could find so much useful development in labor should be wasted in racing, boxing, wrestling, walking, skating, or cricket, or ball-playing, or quoits, or swimming, or hunting, or pleasure-riding, was proof of the tyrannical power of the evil one. The fine arts, music, painting, poetry, fiction, architecture, the drama, were shorn of the liberty of art, robbed of their freedom, grace, and beauty, and made to serve as handmaids in the kitchen of use and profit. Music must be confined to the discordant execution of a style of hymns.

It is of considerable public consequence that this controversy should be settled; but the laws of Congress and the action of the Treasury Department are such a hot-bed of contradictions and absurdities, that much can be plausibly said for either side. If it were a private controversy between two individuals, it would inevitably go into a court of law. It is a disgrace to the Republican party to have got the subject into such a muddle by their ambiguous, blundering legislation; the more so as the Government cannot be sued and the question brought to a judicial test. The World's opinion on the subject is well-known. We have seen no reason to change it, and it is not changed, but Congress alone can interpret the law; and as the Congress which must pay the debt will be a different one from that which contracted it, the decision will be really made by the people in electing members of that body. As things now look, the popular verdict will be in favor of paying the principal of the five-twenties in paper money; that interpretation of the law having constantly gained new adherents in both political parties, until they form a large majority of one and a considerable portion of the other. Even if the next Congress should be Republican, it will not dare to pay the five-twenties in gold. As this Congress durst not pass Senator Morgan's resolution, although the Republicans have four-fifths of both Houses, there is no likelihood that any subsequent Congress will adopt his interpretation of the law, after the other has made so much progress. We incline to think that the five-twenty bonds will never be paid, but exchanged for other bonds on whose meaning there will rest no uncertainty. The doubts which the present controversy has occasioned, and which really arise out of the blundering ambiguity of the laws, will make the holders of the five-twenty bonds willing to exchange them for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest but unmistakably payable in gold.

Although the proposal of our correspondent has a seeming air of equity, it is not really equitable. If the bonds are due in gold, there is no equity in paying their present gold value, the depression in the price being partly due to the doubts which have been thrown upon this point. If they are payable in greenbacks, they ought nevertheless to be above par, for they are drawing nearly nine per cent. interest when money is well invested at five or six. It is the gold interest which keeps them above par, the price of the bonds depending upon a calculation of probabilities as to how long the Government will let them run after the expiration of the five years. Surely, the Government is not bound to make good speculative calculations respecting the use it will make of its liberty to redeem the bonds between the fifth and the twentieth year.

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LUMBER. F. H. WILLIAMS, SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN, OFFERS FOR SALE PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK. BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING. HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS, &c. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS. LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 727 mwtm

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FLOOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868. WALNUT BBS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BBS. AND PLANK, WALNUT PLANK. 1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, WHITE OAK FLOOR AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR, BOX BOARDS, FOR SAIL LOW. 1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLIS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2560 SOUTH STREET.

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, PHILADELPHIA. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW PINE AND SPRUCE-TIMBER BOARDS. We shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any seacoast port. Constantly on hand at our wharf: SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, RED-SLAIS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR, MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND RAC MATCO SHIP-KEEPS. ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY. UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NO. 24, 25, and 26, SEVENTEENTH STREET. ELSER & BRO., PROPRIETORS. ALWAYS ON HAND, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELL'S. Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELL'S. Walnut and Ash Hand Rattling, 3, 4, and 4 inches BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 614

GAS FIXTURES. MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 714 CHESTNUT STREET, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., and would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendant Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes, iron fittings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000. This Company are now prepared to furnish WEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATORS. Grany power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam. OFFICE OF COMPANY, (ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6), No. 528 WALNUT STREET. NELSON J. NICKERSON, President. EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treas. WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC. Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments, Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wire, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by H. WALKER & SONS, 1117 No. 11 North SIXTH STREET. COITTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL NUMBERS AND BRANDS, Of all Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felt from one to several feet wide. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES (American and Foreign Makers of the highest quality, clean, and highly finished). A variety of Independent No. Second, for horse riding, Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 12 kt. BETTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety—newest patterns. SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents, Plated-ware, etc. Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 544P

SPECIAL NOTICE. UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M. G. W. RUSSELL, Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches, Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware, No. 22 North SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WE KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES" of the most American and Foreign Makers, all well selected, and of great complete satisfaction, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc. 1118 & 1119 No. 24 CHESTNUT ST., below Penna. Special attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern Dist. of Pennsylvania. In the matter of MARTIN LEWIS BACHMANN, a BANKRUPT. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARTIN LEWIS BACHMANN, of the County of Philadelphia, City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District, JOHN ROBERTSON, Clerk. No. 128 N. SIXTH STREET. 721 m

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased. I, Clerk of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the said deceased, as the same appears from the records of said Court: JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Executor. No. 60 FRANKLIN STREET. 721 m

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868. Dr. Morris Wall, No. 12 South Delaware Avenue, South St. Philadelphia, Pa., is now attending at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. J. M. De Costa, No. 1008 Spruce St. Attending Surgeons—Dr. Adolph H. Wason, No. 125 South Fifteenth Street; Dr. D. H. Agnew, No. 105 North Fifth Street. The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive applications for admission. Persons actually injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. GEORGE FLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.